# GRAIN PLANTING IS BIG PROBLEM

**Land Capable of Producing 1,000,000 Tons of Grain Not Seeded.**

Koenigsberg, Prussia, May 6—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—One of the most difficult problems that the government of East Prussia is trying to solve is to get the frontier districts of the province, recently occupied by the Russians, planted in time for this year's harvests. The agricultural lands in question can produce 1,000,000 tons of grain; and the authorities are planning and working to get them under cultivation and so contribute toward keeping up the country's food supplies.

The obstacles to be overcome, however, are great. Most of the population are refugees in other parts, and their homes were so generally destroyed that some of the most important regions have not yet been declared open for the return of the refugees. In others the inhabitants have come back, and the inflow continues.

**Horses Scattered.**

Not only the people, but the horses of the provinces were scattered to the four winds. It is the most important horse-breeding region in Germany; less than 110,000 head were kept in the devastated districts. A small part of these were saved by taking them to more distant parts of the country; and these animals are now being brought back to the deserted farms. Horses captured from the Russians and animals from the German army that are no longer able to do the heavy military work are being pressed into service in planting the fields. But the supply of plow horses is not near great enough, and motor plows and harrows are being extensively used.

**Prisoners Plow.**

Russian prisoners have been set to plowing in larger numbers, and German soldiers are to be furloughed to some extent to assist in farm work. Field Marshal von Hindenburg has promised that the military authorities will do everything possible in this way to get the fields planted. The provincial authorities have gone about the solution of this problem with characteristic German thoroughness. Under their auspices committees have been organized in the various districts to take in hand the revival of agriculture. These have a fund of some $7,000,000 government money at their disposal, which is to be distributed among the farmers at a fixed rate per acre planted.

## DOUGLAS HAIG WINS REPUTATION FAST

London, May 6.—Sir Douglas Haig, who has won high praise in Sir John French's dispatches, was scarcely known in England at the beginning of the war, outside of the army. He first came into public notice at the battle of the Aisne, where his conduct was described by his superior as "bold, skillful and decisive." At Ypres his reputation was further enchanced, and now his work at Neuve Chapelle has made him a national hero.

Sir Douglas Haig began his practical military education with Sir John French. He was chief of staff to French, then colonel, in the brilliant series of minor operations that prepared the way for Lord Roberts' advance at Colesberg in South Africa.

Besides his Boer war experience, Sir Douglas has served on the staff in India and been director of military training at the war office. In the recent summer manoeuvres, he has always commanded one of the armies.

Sir Douglas is a Scot and a member of a well known family.

## ENGLAND USES GERMANS FINE

London, May 6.—Of the 27,200 male Germans above the age of 17 years in the United Kingdom, only 8,600 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 18,600 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, quite as free as the neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office and the American ambassador regarding the treatment of civilians.

The British government allowed German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

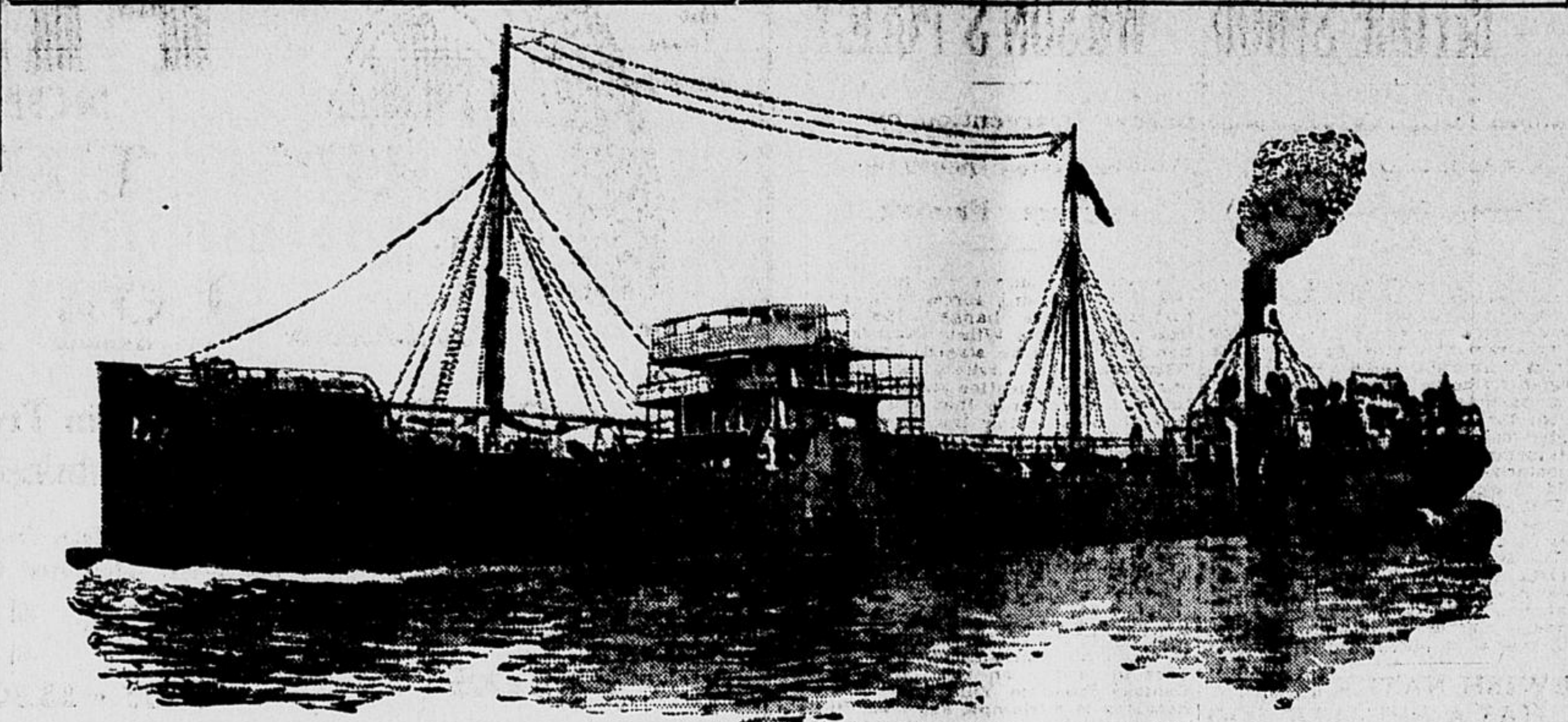
"Women and children, males under 16 and over 44 and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would take no part, direct or indirect, in assisting in the operations of war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crimes or on a definite suspicion of espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44 who, although free from military or naval duty, would not give the undertaking referred to."

An agreement was accordingly made between the two governments. But elderly invalid British officers who were taking cures at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. Britain allowed return German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids.

## American Ship Torpedoed off Scilly Islands in North Sea



The sinking of the American ship Gulflight off the Scilly Islands in the North sea may bring the issue between the American and German governments concerning the safety of American vessels in the alleged "war zone" about Great Britain to a head. The Gulflight, a steel vessel of 3,202 tons net, was built at Camden, N. J., in 1914. She was an oil tank steamer. She sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., April 10, for Rouen, France, with a cargo of gasoline. Her captain, Alfred Gunter, died after being picked up, of heart failure, the result of shock. Two men jumped overboard and were drowned. The others of the crew were taken off by a patrol boat and landed, and the vessel was afterward towed into Crow Sound and beached.

# AMBULANCE CORPS DRAWS ATTENTION

**Volunteer Workers Give Services and Provide Automobiles.**

London, May 6.—Correspondence of The Associated Press)—No ambulance corps at the front is attracting more attention than the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps under the leadership of Richard Norton. Recently, the British Red Cross, with which the corps is affiliated, ordered it to return for service with the British forces from the second French army with which it had been operating since it reached French soil. But in the meantime the whole ambulance organization of the second French army had been based on the American corps and the French medical department objected strongly to giving it up. The result has been a compromise whereby the corps will be enlarged to work with both armies.

**American Cars.**

The corps consists entirely of volunteer workers, who not only give their own services but provide automobiles as well. Both have distinctly made good, the French authorities having paid the warmest tributes to the efficiency of the workers and their cars. The squadron of motor cars represents many types with American cars proving the favorites as their clearance gives them a distinct advantage in traversing the rough battle fields and wrecked roads. Among these cars the small American types have rendered extremely useful service by providing what might be termed the light cavalry of the ambulance service. While not being able to carry a heavy load these small cars bring the wounded from fields where the big ambulances cannot venture.

**Hot Baths.**

One ambulance of the corps carries a steam heating plant and tubs for supplying the wounded with hot baths. The corps has placed this work in charge of A. E. Kemp of Paris and it has proven so successful that he is appealing for funds to increase the number of cars equipped with the apparatus. Inspector General Dzlewonski of the sanitary department of the second army has written to Mr. Kemp thanking him for the tubs which have been successfully tested, one tub giving from 25 to 30 baths daily.

## WATERLOO WRONG NAME FOR BATTLE

Amsterdam, May 6.—The German newspapers have renewed their plea against the use of the word Waterloo as denoting the great battle of June 18, 1815. The proper name of the battle is Bell-Alliance.

At Waterloo, in the strict sense of the word, there was no fighting at all, and Marshal Blucher gave orders that the battle should be named after the farm of La Belle Alliance, near which the battle was really fought, and where the two victors, Wellington and Blucher, met after the work was done.

But, according to the German writers, "Wellington did not like the name chosen by Blucher, fearing it might indicate in history that it was Blucher and not he who won the fight. Besides, it was his habit, followed in the peninsula, to name a battle after the place where he spent the night before, and he declined to depart from his custom on this occasion."

Before marriage most women worry because they are single, and after marriage they worry because they are not.

# WAR FALLS HEAVY ON POORER CLASS

**Living Expenses Raised—Bread is Heaviest Expense.**

London, May 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—War falls heavily on the poor. Food and coal have steadily advanced in price and many husbands and fathers have given up comparatively fair wages for a shilling a day and the king's uniform, with only a small government allowance for the support of those left behind.

**Expenses Higher.**

Typical examples of the struggles of soldier's dependents have been published in one of the London newspapers. In one case a soldier's wife says that where she previously paid out $3.15 for living expenses for one week, she now pays nearly $5. Rent now costs her 85 cents a week, food $1.75 and the remainder goes to various benefit clubs and for other expenses. But between the government allowance, her husband's commuted pay and the work she gets from the Queen's Needlework Guild by making shirts for soldiers, she is able not only to put a shilling a week into the bank but another one aside as a clithing fund.

Among this woman's weekly items of outlay is a shilling to a feather club, which she explains as follows:

"I am in a feather club to get a lancer plume which cost 15 shillings, 11 pence ($4. If you don't wear a good hat in Whitehorse Lane, they say you are coming down in the world, and I don't want them to think that. Also, a nice hat makes you feel young, and really I am only very young. I always try to look clean and decent."

Another story comes from a laborer's wife, who has one son in the army and two sons, aged respectively 13 and 2 years, at home. Her income is 15 shillings a week from her husband, two shillings and sixpence from the Soldiers' association and the same from the 13-year-old boy when working and four shillings earned by herself at shirt making, altogether 24 shillings or $6.

**Bread Costs Most.**

Bread, she says, is their heaviest expense, since they use four loaves a day, costing $2.20 a week. Rent comes to $1.25 altogether and mere cost of living leaves only a few pennies out of the weekly income. Meat in the form of a stew is a luxury for Sundays. Bread and margarine is the main food of the family. Her story continues:

"I spend nothing on myself. I don't remember when I had any new clothes. I don't belong to any feather clubs. I am too old for that—I'm 40. Sometimes the children run errands and so get a penny to spend on the moving pictures. They like the cowboy films. My husband works very long and very hard, but allows himself only three pence (six cents) a day for outside meals. He has no money to go anywhere, so he goes to bed. I have plenty of work to do. I don't know what business means. My wedding ring went a long time ago for bread, and now I wear a brass one. But the hardest thing to bear is when a lady visitor asks me why I don't put something away for a rainy day."

## WAR CLERKS GET $7.85 PER WEEK

London, May 6.—Chafing at war office methods, the war office temporary clerks, who consist largely of former business and professional men, have called a meeting to discuss their grievances and to bring about reforms.

These men in most cases lost responsible positions through reverses brought on by the war. But all of the 500 now employed by Lord Kitchener are kept on mechanical duties at a uniform wage of 31 shillings six pence ($7.85) a week, addressing envelopes and copying casualty lists. A chief cashier to a big electrical company, a chartered accountant and others of good positions before the war are in the war office temporary force.

Promotion of trained temporary men to responsible positions and a proper recognition of business ability is to be asked of the government.

## RUSSIAN SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASE

Petrograd, May 6.—A report by American Consul North Winship, notes the increases in savings deposits in Russian banks for which various reasons are assigned. Families have been considerably reduced by the absence of the men who have gone to war, and in many instances young women married to army officers have closed expensive homes and gone to live with their parents. The war has presented so many distractions that the extravagances attendant upon lavish entertaining and the regular routine of social life have disapeared. Most women are now busy with hospital work, and have little time or energy left for social duties.

But the man who is always complaining about his hard luck is usually too lazy to move in time to keep trouble from troubling him.

# AMERICAN GIRL IS RED CROSS NURSE

**Tells of Experiences With First Patient Amidst the Heavy Cannonading.**

London, May 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An American girl who recently volunteered for service with a Red Cross ambulance in Belgium sends the following account of her first case:

"The commandant doctor with whom I was assigned to work had taken me far up toward the front, where a Belgian battery was stationed. While he attended to some trifling injuries, there came the sound of cannonading, and news that the Germans were attacking the very section where we were working.

"Suddenly, at what seemed the last minute of safety, two Belgian stretcher-bearers, without a stretcher, rushed up to me. They said there was a man badly wounded somewhere up the road. I found a stretcher and went off with them to look for him.

"We went on and on. It probably wasn't more than 500 yards, but it seemed like a very long ways, it seemed impossible to find the house. Then some women came running and pointed out the place. The stretcher bearers hurried off with their stretcher. I followed.

"The man, horribly hurt, with a wound like a red pit below his shoulder blades, was brought and laid on the stretcher. He lay there quietly on his side, in a posture of utter resignation to anguish.

**First Patient.**

"He was a Belgian peasant, clumsily built; he had a broad, rather ugly face, narrowing suddenly as the fringe of his whiskers became a little straggling beard. But to me he was the most beautiful person I had ever seen. I loved him. He was my first wounded man!

"I tried—I still try—to persuade myself that if I hadn't bullied my two bearers and repulsed an attempt to get my stretcher away for some other patients, he would have been left behind in that little house. We got him out of the yard all right, and on to the paved road. Then, to my horror, the bearers dumped him down on the paving stones. They said he was much too heavy. They couldn't possibly carry him unless they rested.

"I didn't think it was exactly the moment for resting, and told them so in several languages. The Germans were likely to come around the turn in the road at any time. You never know!

"But the bearers stood stolidly in the middle of the road and mopped their faces and puffed. The situation began to be as absurd and terrible as a nightmare. So I grabbed on one end of the stretcher and said I would carry it myself. I said I wasn't very strong, and perhaps couldn't do it, but anyhow, I would try.

"They picked it up at once then, and started off at a good swinging trot over the rough paving stones, jolting my poor patient horribly. I suggested that they walk on the smooth path at the side. They hailed this suggestion as a most brilliant and original idea.

**Dresses Wound.**

"As my patient was brought into the village where the battery was stationed, the ambulance had got its wounded and was ready to go. But he had to have his wound dressed. He lay there in the middle of the street and I had to watch while the surgeon stuffed his wound with antiseptic gauze. I had always supposed that the dressing of a wound was a cautious and delicate process. But it wasn't. There was a careless audacity about it. The surgeon worked rapidly, unmoved, as if he were stuffing an old crate with straw. And it was all over in a moment or two. There seemed something indecent in the haste with which my Belgian was disposed of.

"Then the surgeon remarked casually that my patient's wound didn't amount to much. 'It looks much worse than it really is,' he said. I felt hurt, as if this beloved person had been slighted, also as if there had been some subtle disparagement of my 'find.'"

## FEWER INSURED PERSONS DYING

Petrograd, May 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.—A remarkable decrease in mortality among insured persons is noted by F. M. Corse, the Russian manager of an American insurance company. Mr. Corse is at a loss to account for this phenomenon, although he attributes it in part to the cessation of the "night life" in the large cities of Russia. According to this ingenious theory, the longevity of the inhabitants has already increased with the return to regular habits. Mr. Corse observes that out of 835,000 insured only 100 have died in the months of December, January and February, while for the corresponding period of the previous year 131 deaths were recorded out of 371,000 policy holders, and this notwithstanding the fact that 220 of the insured are army officers in active service.

Of course we miss it, but it is only right that Memphis, New Orleans and Birmingham should see what a real ball team looks like—Nashville Banner.

WOMEN OF RUSSIA.

Petrograd, May 6.—As the war continues the women on the border suffer the horrors of war and the mothers and orphans left at home are the ones who suffer most. In America are many mothers and daughters, who were left penniless by the war of the Rebellion, but their sufferings are as nothing to the women and children left as widows and orphans of the soldiers who have fought and bled for their country in Europe.

Many a mother and daughter have reason to be thankful to Dr. Pierce for relief from suffering and the cure of those weaknesses of their sex, because of his "Favorite Prescription." This tonic, which is strictly a temperance medicine, has cured thousands of those weaknesses, headaches, nervousness, backaches, which are the outward manifestations of disease in women. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear—compels the organs to properly perform their natural functions, corrects displacements, overcomes irregularities, removes pain and misery at certain times and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription prepared only from nature's roots and herbs with no alcohol to falsely stimulate and no narcotics to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, dragging-down sensation, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for thousands it will do for you. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Get it this very day at any medicine dealers in either liquid or tablet form.

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.—Adv.

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All rivals do omit them. All of them are costly. Our "On-Air" cure alone costs us $450,000 yearly to save needless blowouts. But could Goodyear Fortified Tires retain top place if we did not give these extras?

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Our All-Weather tread—always double-thick—is made still thicker in some sizes.

Our Inner Tubes have been thickened 14 per cent on the average.

Our fabric has been strengthened.

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CALVIN—Porter & Henderson.
HENSEL—Hartji & Conlan.
LUKSTER—R. L. Bennett.
LAKOTA—Val Robert.
McCANNA—Edwards Bros.
MAYVILLE—F. M. Middleton.
MEKINOCK—Henarud Bros.
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Since then we have trebled out output. All last winter we built more than we sold, to be ready for spring demand. Even yet we have cars to deliver. So any disappointments will not be HUDSON'S fault. No First Choice car of any type has ever promptly met the spring demand.

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There are this year 13,000 owners of this latest HUDSON type. They are experienced motorists, mostly. And they are saying, in every city and hamlet, "At last, my ideal car."

They are the sellers of HUDSONS. They are telling what this lightness means to them. They report on tire bills cut in two, of fuel cost lessened by half.

They tell how this car, under every condition, has proved itself utterly faultless. And they are saying to friends who are tired of mistakes, "Buy only the HUDSON Light Six."

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If you want a Light Six—today's popular type—your first choice will be this HUDSON. It is the original of this type. It is a four-year evolution, refined to the limit.

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